JOpsC Family of Joint Concepts - Status Updates

- 20 Oct 08 -

OPR:

Joint Staff/J-7

Joint Experimentation, Transformation and Concepts Division

Joint Operations Concepts Family

In April 2003, the Secretary of Defense directed the development of the Joint Operations Concepts (JOpsC) family. This family currently consists of a Capstone Concept for Joint Operations (CCJO), Joint Operating Concepts (JOCs), Joint Functional Concepts (JFCs),* and Joint Integrating Concepts (JICs). These concepts look beyond the Future Years Defense Plan (FYDP) out to 20 years.

Definition: Concepts are a notion or statement of an idea—an expression of how something might be done.

A Joint Future Concept is a visualization of future operations that describes how a commander, using military art and science, might employ capabilities to achieve desired effects and objectives.

- Explores a wide range of capabilities with a transformational mindset to enhance DOD's ability to assure allies, as well as dissuade, deter, or defeat potential adversaries.
- Encourages exploration beyond the boundaries of our current capabilities, foster progressive and provocative new ideas and accept discord as part of the process.
- Joint Future Concepts are not limited nor constrained by current or programmed capabilities.

* JFCs are recommended for deletion in latest draft 3010.02C…

Joint Operations Concepts (JOpsC)

Strategic Guidance

Inform

Inform

Capstone Concept for Joint Operations (

Description of how the joint force will operate 8-20 years in the future

Revision 2008

JFCs Recommended For Deletion

Joint Operating Concepts (JOC)

Operational design and effects

Operational Context

Joint Functional Concepts (JF

Functional capabilities

Support

1. Homeland Defense/Civil Support 2.0 (Oct 07)
2. Deterrence Operations 2.0 (Dec 06)
3. Major Combat Operations 2.0 (Dec 06)
4. Military Support to Stabilization Security, Transition and Reconstruction (SSTR) Operations 2.0 (Dec 06)
5. Irregul
6. Militar Cooper

1. Battlespace awareness 1.0 (Dec 03)
2. Command and Control 1.0 (Feb 04)
3. Force Application 1.0 (Feb 04)
4. Focused Logistics 1.0 (Dec 03)
5. Force Management 1.0 (Jun 05)
6. Net-Centric 1.0 (Apr 05)
7. Force Protection 1.0 (Jun 04)
8. Joint Training 1.0 (Aug 07)

Joint Integrating Concepts (JIC)

Integrating tasks, conditions and standards

1. Global Strike (Jan 05)
2. Joint Undersea Superiority (Jan 04)
3. Integrated Air and Missile Defense (Dec 04)
4. Seabasing (Aug 05)

x. Maritime Domain Awareness 0.1 (Under Dev)

x. Unconventional Warfare (Under dev)

5. Joint Logistics – Distribution (Dec 05)
6. Joint Command & Control (Aug 05)
7. Net-Centric Operational Environment (Oct 05)
8. Persistent ISR (Mar 07)

x. Counterinsurgency (Under Dev)

9. Combating WMD (Dec 07)
10. Joint Urban Operations (Jul 07)

x. Strategic Communications 0.7 (under dev)

x. Defeating Terrorist Networks 0.5 (under dev)

x. Foreign Internal Defense (under dev)

Concept Development Governed by CJCSI 3010.02B

Capstone Concept for Joint Operations (CCJO)

- **Purpose:** Overarching concept of the JOpsC family that guides development of future joint force capabilities. Broadly describes how the joint force is expected to operate in the mid to far term and reflects enduring national interests derived from strategic guidance
- **Scope:** Describes the environment/military problem expected in 2016-2028 (outside FYDP to 20 yrs). Proposes a solution to meet challenges across the ROMO to guide force development, organization, training and employment.
- **Problem:** Complex and adaptive adversaries will likely employ traditional, irregular, disruptive and catastrophic methods, singularly or in combinations to keep the future joint force from being successful across the ROMO.
- **Central Idea:** Joint Forces, in concert with other elements of national and multinational power, will conduct integrated, tempo-controlling actions to dominate any adversary and control any situation in support of strategic objectives.
- **Status:** V2.0 Approved Aug 05. V3.0 currently undergoing Tank review. Scheduled for completion early FY 09.
  - 3 year revision cycle

Joint Operating Concepts (JOC)

JOC Definition: Operational-level descriptions of how a Joint Force Commander will accomplish a strategic mission through the conduct of operational-level military operations within a campaign. Applies the CCJO solution and joint force characteristics to a more specific military problem. Identifies challenges, key ideas for solving those challenges, effects to be generated to achieve objectives, essential capabilities likely needed to achieve objectives and the relevant conditions in which the capabilities must be applied.

- Impacts development of Defense Planning Scenarios (DPS)

Homeland Defense/Civil Support JOC

- **Purpose:** Describes DOD responsibilities associated with securing the Homeland, to include Homeland Defense (HLD), Civil Support (CS), and Emergency Preparedness (EP).
- **Status:**
  - SecDef approved Version 2.0 October 2007.
  - U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM) is conducting a campaign of Limited Objective Experiments (LOEs) to:
    - Support revision of the concept
    - Generate and identify future issues for HD and CS concept development and experimentation
    - Bring together key stake-holders to examine HD & CS concepts
    - Collaborate with government and non-government officials on HD/CS concepts..
  - To date, 4 LOEs have been executed during 2007-2008; a fifth LOE is scheduled to occur in Dec 08
- **Author:** NORTHCOM; will review/revise as necessary following CCJO revision

Major Combat Operations JOC

- **Purpose:** Describes at the operational level how the future joint force intends to conduct combat operations in support of unified action, and helps guide future joint force development by identifying the operational-level objectives and essential capabilities required to successfully implement the concept.
- **Scope:** Focused on combat operations that contribute to the larger unified action required to prevail against future adversaries worldwide, 8-20 years in the future.
- **Problem:** Adversaries with capable militaries, including access denial, IO, advanced conventional, WMD and IW capabilities may creatively use them in new ways to coerce or attack friends or Allies, threaten regional stability, or take other actions that pose an unacceptable threat to the US. The US military must be capable of defeating such adversaries while minimizing the prospects for unintended escalation and considering the burdens of post-war transition and reconstruction.
- **Central Idea:** The joint force, supported by other instruments of national and multinational power, conducts synergistic, high-tempo actions in multiple domains to shatter the coherence of the adversary's plans and dispositions and render him unable or unwilling to militarily oppose the achievement of our strategic objectives..
- **Status:** Version 2.0 signed by SecDef December 2006
- **Author:** USJFCOM; Review and revise as necessary following CCJO 3.0

Military Support to SSTR Ops JOC

- **Purpose:** Describe how the future JFC will provide military support to SSTR operations within a military campaign in pursuit of national strategic objectives in the 2014-2026 timeframe.
- **Scope:** Focuses on the full range of military support that the future Joint Force might provide in foreign countries across the continuum from peace to crisis and conflict in order to assist a state or region under severe stress or has collapsed due to a natural or man-made disaster. A SSTR operation is not solely a military effort, but one that requires a carefully coordinated deployment of military and civilian, public and private, U.S. and int'l assets.
- **Problem:** In an uncertain environment, the Joint Force must be able to establish a safe, secure environment and simultaneously work with interagency, coalition, multinational, and host nation partners to support the establishment of a new domestic order.
- **Central Idea:** During SSTR operations, the primary focus of U.S. policy carried out by U.S. military forces, civilian government agencies, and, in many cases, multinational partners, will be on helping a severely stressed government avoid failure or recover from a devastating natural disaster, or on assisting an emerging host nation government in building a "new domestic order" following internal collapse or defeat in war.
- **Status:** SecDef approved Version 2.0 December 2006
- **Author:** USJFCOM; Review and revise as necessary following CCJO 3.0

Deterrence Operations JOC

- **Purpose:** Describes how JFCs will conduct deterrence ops through 2025. Provides the conceptual framework needed to meet the '06 QDR requirements for deterrence activities tailored for rogue powers, terrorist networks and near-peer competitors. It describes the impact of deterrence on other key activities – assuring allies and friends, dissuading potential adversaries, and defeating adversaries – that are necessary to execute the NDS. Provides a set of steps necessary to operationalize deterrence planning that supports the NMS objective of 'Prevent Conflict and Surprise Attacks' and the NMS requirement to develop a wider range of options that discourage aggression and coercion.
- **Status:** SecDef approved Version 2.0 December 2006. The DO JOC will be reviewed and revised upon the completion of the Capstone Concept for Joint Operations, currently scheduled for Oct 2008.
- **Author:** USSTRATCOM; Review, revise as necessary following CCJO 3.0

Irregular Warfare JOC

- **Purpose:** To describe how future JFCs could conduct protracted IW to accomplish national strategic objectives in the 2014-2026 timeframe. Will guide development and integration of DOD military concepts/capabilities for waging protracted IW on a global or regional scale against hostile states and armed groups.
- **Status:**
  - SecDef approved Version 1.0 Sep 07
  - Capabilities Based Assessment (CBA) started in Sep 07
    - FAA and FNA completed.
    - Authors were staffing a Joint Capabilities Document as of Aug 08. The JCD is focused on IW capabilities in a non-belligerent state (but considered friendly and hostile states); is scoped to identify the most unique, different, critical and transformational capabilities;
    - Three capabilities with 14 critical component tasks have been recommended for Functional Solution Analysis (FSA)s.
- **Author:** SOCOM; will review/revise as necessary following CCJO 3.0

Cooperative Security & Engagement JOC

- **Purpose:** Describes how future GCCs and other joint force commanders will contribute to CSE in support of strategic objectives.
- **Scope:** This concept provides a description of how future JFCs will conduct CSE activities in combination with other available instruments of national power and in concert with partners to achieve strategic objectives in the 2015 to 2027 timeframe. While this concept is intended to provide a basis for future capability development, much of its solution can be implemented in the near term for more effective operation in today's security environment
- **Problem:** How does a JFC CC contribute to fostering a security environment favorable to US interests as well as establish a solid base for effective crisis response when it is often difficult to anticipate where and in what types of situations the US will be involved, the willingness and ability of others to cooperate and what will constitute success in a given situation?
- **Status:** Version 1.0 approved by SecDef on 19 Sep 08
- **Author:** JFCOM J9, EUCOM

Joint Integrating Concepts (JIC)

- **JIC Definition:** JICs describe how a Joint Force Commander will perform his operations or functions that are a subset of JOC and JFC capabilities. JICs address Tier 2 Level or below Joint Capability Areas. JICs have the narrowest focus of all Joint Future Concepts and describe capabilities and decompose them into task level detail. An illustrative vignette is applied to the JIC to describe the environment in which these tasks will be performed. The standard of performance for these tasks is described in a common taxonomy for concepts and capabilities.

Combating WMD JIC

- **Purpose:** The CWMD JIC describes how a JFC will conduct future (2015-2027) ops to combat WMD development, proliferation, acquisition and employment. It identifies required military capabilities to perform this mission. The CWMD JIC also establishes a coherent framework to synchronize execution of CWMD missions and strategic enablers against WMD network functions, support CBAs that will identify capability gaps, shortfalls and overmatch, and facilitate understanding of fluid CWMD mission area relationships.
- **Status:**
  - V1.0 approved by JROC on 10 December 2007.
  - With the CWMD authors, the Joint Staff J8 Joint Requirement Office for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear Defense (JRO-CBRND) sponsored four CWMD-related CBAs (Elimination, Interdiction, Passive Defense, and Consequence Management)
  - STRATCOM & DTRA sponsored and completed a CBA on the CWMD Offensive Operations mission areas. The Force Application Functional Capabilities Board (FA FCB) oversaw the effort
  - STRATCOM & DTRA also conducted CBAs on Threat Reduction Cooperation (TRC) and Security Cooperation/Partnership Activity (SC/PA), overseen by the Force Protection (FP) FCB.
  - USSTRATCOM has initiated two post-CBA JCIDS efforts, the Radiological/Nuclear Stand-off Detection Initial Capabilities Document (ICD) under the FP FCB and the WMD Defeat ICD under the FA FCB.
- **Author:** DTRA

Joint Logistics Distribution (JD-L) JIC

- **Purpose:** To guide how a future Joint Force Commander will integrate joint distribution activities into an overall campaign to enhance the conduct of joint operations. The JD-L JIC will describe the end to end joint distribution enterprise and how that enterprise could enhance the conduct of Joint Operations across the ROMO in the 2015 to 2025 timeframe.
- **Status:**
  - JROC approved – 7 Feb 06.
  - The JL-D is actively being used in the Distribution Capability Portfolio management development and for other distribution initiatives:
    - The Expeditionary Theater Opening DCR was submitted in Feb 2008, and is awaiting final review by the JROC
    - The Theater Enterprise Deployment and Distribution (TED2) FNA was approved in 2008. TRANSCOM is developing the associated FSA, and will report to the Joint Logistics FCB in May 09 on its status
- **Author:** USA and USTC

Integrated Air and Missile Defense (IAMD) JIC

- **Purpose:** Describes how the Joint Force Commander will integrate capabilities to generate effects and achieve objectives for countering air and missile threats in the context of seizing the initiative during Major Combat Operations circa 2015. IAMD requires the integration of capabilities and overlapping operations to defend the Homeland and US National interests, protect the Joint Force and enable freedom of action by negating an adversaries ability to achieve adverse effects from air and missile capabilities.
- **Status:**
  - V1.0 Approved by JCS Tank in Aug 05
  - CBA is complete. Following the validation of the IAMD JCD, 3 FSA's were chartered (JROCM 072-06, 1 May 06), overseen by the Protection FCB:
    - FSA-1 Homeland; validated by P/FCB on 15 Nov 07
    - FSA-2 Ballistic Missile Defense; validated by P/FCB on 15 Mar 07
    - FSA-3 Theater Air and Cruise Missile Defense; validated by P/FCB on 19 Jul 07
    - FSA-3 Per JROCM 205-06 (1 Oct 06) JROCM 072-06 was amended to acknowledge endorsement of IAMD as a pilot study under the Concept Decision Experiment. An IAMD Evaluation of Alternatives (EoA) was conducted from Jan to Oct 07 and briefed its results to the P/FCB and the JCB in Feb 08. The EoA integrated the findings from the 3 FSA's with additional analysis to produce findings and recommendations across the IAMD mission area portfolio.
  - JFCOM is writing an IAMD ICD. The ICD is currently in initial O6 staffing en route to the JCB/JROC. Estimated completion ~Jan 09. The ICD will capture the methodology, findings, and recommendations from the 3 FSA's and the EoA.
- **Author:** **USAF**

Seabasing JIC

- **Purpose:** Explains relevance to strategic guidance and joint concepts, lays out assumptions and risks, identifies essential capabilities, defines attributes, and provides guidelines of how joint Seabasing can be executed to support national military objectives. The JIC outlines the concept for closing, assembling, employing, and sustaining joint forces from a sea base across the ROMO, circa 2015 to 2025.
- **Status:** Aug 05—Version 1.0 approved 1 Aug 05. Currently in Functional Area Analysis (FAA). The JROC approved the validation of the Seabasing JCD by the Force Management FCB in Dec 2007. The JROC directed commencement of the Joint Seabasing Analysis and Wargaming (JSAW) effort, as described in the JCD. The JROC also approved the associated 4 FSAs (Distributed Net-Centric/C2, Operational Speed, Seabasing Persistence, and Global Access.) The Navy will act as the concept Service sponsor with the FM FCB providing oversight, and the FM FCB will present in-progress reviews as required.
- **Author:** USN

Joint Under Sea Superiority (JUSS) JIC

- **Purpose:** Identify the critical capabilities required to execute undersea warfare—the conduct of operations to establish battlespace dominance in the undersea environment, permitting friendly forces to accomplish the full range of potential missions and denying an opposing force the effective use of undersea systems and weapons. It includes offensive and defensive submarine, antisubmarine, undersea vehicle, and mine warfare operations. (See classified supplement for details). JUSS is an enabling concept covering all undersea warfare missions and primarily supports the Major Combat Operations and the Strategic Deterrence joint operating concepts. It discusses required capabilities without identifying systems that might provide them.

- **Status:** Aug 05—Undergoing functional solution analysis—details Classified

  - Chairman approved concept in Aug 2005, CBA was completed in Nov 2005; JROCM 257-05. As of 25 April 2008 several ICDs and CDDs as directed by the JCB and JROC have been initiated and continue to be in various stages of development. The Navy is designated as the lead component for current and future FSA progress. 12 CPDs/CDDs remain in development through FY13.

- **Author:** J8, USPACOM

Command and Control (C2) JIC

- **Purpose:** Promotes the development of C2 capabilities for agile, decisive and integrated force employment in all phases of combat and supporting operations, as required by the National Military Strategy 04. This JIC addresses three scopes: Functional, ROMO and Level of Command across all JOCs based on a Joint Force Commanders needs, 15 to 20 years in the future.
- **Status:**
  - Version 1.0 approved in Sep 05.
  - The C2 FCB initiated a CBA and completed a JCD in Dec 06 on C2 for Major Combat Operations (MCO)
  - The JROC directed several FSAs be initiated on the MCO JCD; also directed CBAs on C2 for Homeland Defense (HD) and Stability Operations (SO) also be executed
  - Authors (JFCOM) prioritized completing the HD/SO JCD before any FSAs
  - The HD/SO JCD was developed in in 2007 and 2008, and approved by the C2 FCB in Jul 08, with paper JROC approval expected in Aug 2008. Several FSAs were recommended
  - Looking ahead, JFCOM intends to execute two FSAs on the MCO JCD, with completion expected in 2009. In regards to the FSAs recommended for the HD/SO JCD, JROC guidance will be forthcoming later in 2008
- **Author:** USJFCOM J9

Global Strike JIC

- **Purpose:** Describes a concept for conducting Global Strike operations during the Seize the Initiative phase of a major combat operation (MCO) in 2015. The JIC identifies and describes the capabilities for conducting Global Strike operations in 2015 and is consistent with and does not deviate from current strategic guidance. The principle purpose of this concept is to support rigorous capabilities-based assessment and analysis to determine materiel and non-materiel solutions to capability gaps and redundancies throughout the Department of Defense.
- **Status:** JCS Tank approved Ver 1.0 Jan '05
  - Currently in Functional Solutions Analysis (FNA). CBA was reclassified as a "pilot evaluation of alternatives" in 2007 and is currently being worked at a classified level.
  - Air Force Space Command conducted a Prompt Global Strike (PGS) AoA; PGS is a subset of the capabilities being considered in the CBA.
- **Author:** USAF

Net Centric Operational Environment JIC

- **Purpose:** The goal is for the Joint Force and mission partners to have the technical connectivity/interoperability necessary to rapidly/dynamically share knowledge amongst decision-makers, COIs, and others, while protecting info from those who should not have it.
- **Status:** Approved October 2005. Four interdependent FSA generated:
  - The Network Management(NM/SM) FSA (NII and STRATCOM as co-leads) identified 36 DOTMLPF recommendations. JCB/JROC approval scheduled for Sep 08
  - Information Transport (IT) FSA (NII and STRATCOM as co-leads) study began in Oct 07; 21 specific gaps identified, grouped into 7 categories; Analysis of Material and non-Materiel approaches (AMA) being conducted. JROC review scheduled for early FY09
  - Enterprise Services (ES) FSA was reduced due to lack of funding and scheduling concerns, to address remaining gaps (NII Info and Policy Div as leads). Results are expected by Oct 08, with FCB review/approval scheduled for early FY 09. Numerous ICDs (ES and Mutli-national Information Sharing), a Capability Development Document (Net-Centric Enterprise Services), and multiple service and agency programs exist applicable to ES
  - Knowledge Management (KM) FSA (USSTRATCOM and HQDA as co-leads) study began in Oct 2007. The FSA analysis is complete and should receive JROC review/approval in Sep 08. The FSA recommends 11 solutions aligned to one DCR and one ICD
- **Author:** USSTRATCOM, JS J6

Persistent ISR (PISR) JIC

- **Purpose:** To provide an operational-level description of how improvements to ISR planning and direction can provide the JFC with increased persistence in observation and collection against elusive targets of interest across the ROMO. This JIC addresses the need for persistent ISR as identified in COCOM IPLs.
- **Status:**
  - Version 1.0 Approved Mar 07
  - CBA resulted in a PISR JCD, published in Nov 07, which found only partial support for the JIC hypothesis. It was determined that improvements to ISR P&D will provide the JFC with more effective ISR support and increased persistence across the ROMO. The JCD recommended a Functional Solutions Analysis (FSA) for global visibility to include requirements, collection, PED and tasking. A number of the PISR CBA recommendations have been incorporated by USDI-led ISR workgroups in 2008, and more information is expected later in CY 08.
- **Author:** USSTRATCOM

Joint Urban Operations (JUO) JIC

- **Purpose:** Three main objectives: stimulate/shape discussion on the challenges of JUO; provide a common intellectual framework for all developmental efforts with respect to joint capabilities for urban operations; inform operational decision making in current and future joint urban operations.
- **Status:**
  - Version 1.0 approved JROC in Jul 07
  - JUO Office at USJFCOM began a CBA. The focus was to address those capabilities required to restore essential services in an urban system, described in 12 capability areas
  - Two JCDs [“Battlespace Awareness (BA)” and “Strengthen”] have been developed that describe capability gaps for urban operations in the planned and programmed force
  - BA JCD expected to go to JROC by EOY 2008. 5 FSAs will be recommended
  - Strengthen JCD scheduled to go before the JROC in 2009. FSAs will be recommended, with the exact number to be decided
  - It is anticipated that both sets of FSAs will result in a number of non-material recommendations for joint force improvement
- **Author:** USJFCOM J9

Defeating Terrorist Networks JIC

- **Purpose:** The DTN JIC is one of three 'sons' of the Irregular Warfare JOC. The DTN JIC describes a network on network approach to defeating terrorist agencies by disrupting their support by combining the joint force with political and non-governmental agencies within the US and its allies.
- **Status:** The DTN JIC was authorized for development in Jan 08 and given a vector approval by the JCB in June 08. Final approval by the JROC is currently planned to occur in the Fall of 2008. Eight key joint capabilities are currently being proposed:
  - Understand global and regional terrorist networks
  - Understand the future operating environment
  - Identify, locate, target, and disrupt terrorist network resources either directly or by, with, or through I/A and MN partners
  - Contribute to the framework for an I/A, MN counterterrorist network
  - Interact, negotiate and collaborate with I/A, MN, and NGO partners within the context of the counterterrorist network
  - Train, advise, and assist traditional and non-traditional security partners at the national and sub-national levels to disrupt terrorist network resources
  - Conduct local, regional, and strategic assessments for counter network effects
  - Share information with partners in the counterterrorist network
- **Author:** USSOCOM

FID/COIN JIC

- **Purpose:** The Foreign Internal Defense / Counter-Insurgency (FIDCOIN) JIC is one of three "sons" of the Irregular Warfare JOC. The FIDCOIN JIC describes military actions that future joint forces will conduct in concert with interagency and international partners to *assist host nations and other designated organizations to anticipate, preclude, and, counter internal threats*.
- **Status:** The FIDCOIN JIC was authorized for development in Aug 08, and 'vector approval' was given by the JCB in September 08.
- **Author:** USSOCOM is the author with USMC as co-author

Unconventional Warfare JIC

- **Purpose:** The UW JIC is one of three ‘sons’ of the Irregular Warfare JOC._It describes the actions the future joint force will conduct through, by, and with surrogates, in concert with interagency and international partners, to defeat state and non-state actors that threaten the enduring vital interests of the U.S. and its partners.
- **Status:** The UW JIC was authorized for development in May 08 and ‘vector approval’ was given by the JCB in September 08. This concept will be classified.
- **Author:** USSOCOM

Strategic Communications (CS) JIC

- **Purpose:** The SC JIC addresses how the future joint force commander must be able to plan and execute joint operations to affect the behaviors of selected populations, governments or other decision-making groups to accomplish the mission and promote broader national interests in a socially complex and globally interconnected information environment. The SC JIC will identify a set of new or modified strategic communication capabilities, tasks, and corresponding measures that enable the future joint force commander to affect the perceptions, attitudes, and subsequently the behaviors of selected audiences. The identified capabilities will ultimately lead to the integration of a capability into the future joint force through changes in DOTMLPF and policy.
- **Status:** The SC JIC has completed final staffing and is expected to be approved by the JROC NLT November 2008.
- **Author:** JFCOM

Joint Functional Concepts (JFC)

- **JFC Definition:** Describes how the Future Joint Force will perform a particular military function across the full ROMO. JFCs apply the CCJO solution and joint force characteristics to the specific military problem. They identify the required functional capabilities needed to generate the effects identified in JOCs and identify attributes needed to functionally support the Future Joint Force. JFCs address Tier 1 Level Joint Capability Areas.
- Influences development of Defense Planning Scenarios.
- Provide the framework for the development of Joint Integration Concepts

- **NOTE:** Joint Functional Concepts are scheduled to be dropped from the formal family of Joint Operational Concepts pending the publication of the revised CJCSI 3010.02

Battlespace Awareness (BA) JFC

- **Purpose:** Provides commanders and force elements the ability to make better decisions faster by enabling a more thorough understanding of the environment in which they operate, relevant friendly force data, the adversaries they face, and non-aligned actors that could aid in or detract from friendly force success.
- **Scope:** Future Joint Force Battlespace Awareness capabilities to support the full ROMO as envisioned circa 2015.
- **Problem:** Describes the envisioned changes to friendly operations that will drive BA capabilities to support these new operational concepts and anticipated changes in adversary capabilities and operations that will necessitate alterations in BA capabilities.
- **Central Idea:** Enables Joint C2, Force Application, and Force Protection to: bring military means to bear at critical points; allowing commanders to make efficient operational decisions; avoid enemy denial and deceptions; break-through or circumvent anti-access and area denial strategies; and, thwart enemy attempts to harm U.S. interests worldwide.
- **Status:** Aug 05—JROC approved Ver2.1* Dec ’03
- **Author:** JS J-2; Revise following JOC revisions

Force Application (FA) JFC

- **Purpose:** Guide the transformation of the US Armed Forces by describing those overarching force application (FA) capabilities and associated attributes needed to meet future military challenges.
- **Scope:** Capabilities required to effectively apply force against large-scale enemy forces in the 2015 timeframe, described in the context of Major Combat Operations.
- **Problem:** US Forces must be able to respond rapidly anywhere around the globe, to include within the US, and provide overwhelming force to meet any contingency. In addition, the joint force must be ready to operate in a multinational and interagency environment as a member of a hastily created coalition.
- **Central Idea:** FA attributes characterize the two overarching force application capabilities – the ability to maneuver and the ability to engage – required to meet future military challenges. Stated as twelve broad categories that build on the attributes in the JOpsC, and put a focus on desirable qualities to be pursued when considering force application improvements.
- **Status:** Aug 05—JROC approved Ver1.0 Dec '03; Revise after JOC revisions
- **Author:** JS J-8 FAAD

Command and Control (C2) JFC

- **Purpose:** Enabled by a robust, secure, integrated network, and through the employment of collaborative information environments, the Joint Force Commander will possess a seamless, deployable command and control capability, agile across the ROMO.
- **Scope:** Describes a vision of how Joint Command and Control (C2) will be executed in 2015 in support of the Joint Force Commander.
- **Problem:** Instead of de-conflicting the operations of service components, the 21st century Joint Force Commander must integrate separate capabilities of the service components so that they are able to conduct cohesive operations.
- **Central Idea:** Joint C2 will be a joint decision making process that is dynamic, decentralized, distributed, deployable, and highly adaptive. Provides the Joint Force Commander a networked, dispersed, joint force that can work together in a virtual problem space, accessing any piece of information, any place and at any time, in response to any operation across the ROMO.
- **Status:** Aug 05—JROC approved Ver1.0 Feb '04; Revise after JOC revisions
- **Author:** JS J-6

Focused Logistics (FL) JFC

- **Purpose:** Describes a comprehensive, integrated approach for transforming DOD logistics capabilities and improving quality of logistics support.
- **Scope:** Logistics architectures across the DOD Business Enterprise, USJFCOM deployment, Strategic mobility, Force Health Protection, and logistic situational understanding and decision support in 2015.
- **Problem:** Transformed logistics capabilities must support future joint forces that are fully integrated, expeditionary, networked, decentralized, adaptable, capable of decision superiority, and increasingly lethal, continuous and distributed, across the full range of military operations .
- **Central Idea:** To build sufficient capacity into the deployment and sustainment pipeline, exercise sufficient control over the pipeline from end to end, and provide a high degree of certainty to the supported joint force commander that forces, equipment, sustainment, and support will arrive where needed and on time.
- **Status:** Aug 05—JROC approved Ver1.0 Dec ‘03; Approved for revision Dec 07
- **Author:** USA and JS J-4

Net Centric (NC) JFC

- **Purpose:** Identify the principles, capabilities, and attributes required for the Joint Force to function in a fully connected framework for full human and technical connectivity and interoperability that allows all DOD users and mission partners to share the information they need, when they need it, in a form they can understand.
- **Scope:** Information and decision superiority-based concept describing how joint forces might function in a fully networked environment 10 to 20 years in the future .
- **Problem:** Current human and technical connectivity/interoperability of the Joint Force, and the ability of the Joint Force to exploit that connectivity and interoperability, are inadequate to achieve the levels of operational effectiveness and efficiency necessary for success in the emerging operational environment.
- **Central Idea:** Proposes is that if the Joint Force fully exploits both shared knowledge and technical connectivity, then the resulting capabilities will dramatically increase mission effectiveness and efficiency.
- **Status:** Aug 05—JROC approved Ver 1.0 Apr ‘05;
- **Author:** JS J-6 Net Centric

Force Management (FM) JFC

- **Purpose:** To identify the principles, capabilities and attributes required by Force Management to integrate human and technical assets from across the force to make the right capabilities available at the right time and place.
- **Scope:** Examines a set of integrated policies, processes, and tools that might be required if Force Management is to function at peak effectiveness and efficiency 15 to 20 years in the future.
- **Problem:** The ability to generate new capabilities to counter new and unknown future threats is limited by the friction and inefficiency of US force management capability.
- **Central Idea:** If the organizational, information and functional barriers to integration of human and technical assets from across the Joint Force and its mission partners are reduced, then Force Management can better support the effective and efficient creation of capabilities through the integration of new and existing Human and Technical assets.
- **Status:** Approved Aug 05
- **Author:** JS J-8

Protection JFC

- **Purpose:** Provides broad guidance describing how the DOD agencies, unified COCOMS, and Services should plan, integrate and provide protection to support the Joint Force at point-of-origin through deploying, employing, sustaining and redeploying across the ROMO.
- **Scope:** Execution of protection operations in 2015 must be integrated with the overarching Joint Force operations construct, in which the ability to monitor, understand, decide and execute will be the cornerstone of success.
- **Problem:** Joint Force will be composed of lighter, more agile and rapidly deployable units capable of conducting distributed operations, yet will require, at a minimum, the same degree of protection that is provided by current systems**.**
- **Central Idea:** Achieving the desired degree of joint protection requires synergistic and collaborative application of protection activities, which are: detect, assess, warn, defend, and recover, that will deter, prevent, or mitigate adverse effects on the JF.
- **Status:** JROC approved Ver 1.0 Jun ‘04
- **Author:** JS J-8

Joint Training (JT) JFC

- **Purpose:** Describes how the joint force, 8–20 years into the future, will perform training to prepare individuals and organizations to conduct ops across the full range of military ops. It identifies the capabilities required and the key attributes necessary to compare capability or solution alternatives. It aims to help revolutionize joint training. The goal is to train any individual or organization on any required skill, task, or mission.
- **Scope:** The JTFC broadly describes how U.S. joint forces will train to carry out the Capstone Concept for Joint Operations (CCJO) and its subordinate concepts in the period from 2015 to 2027. The JTFC is applicable to combatant commands, the Military Services, Defense agencies, and the Joint Staff.
- **Problem:** In order to sustain operational and training superiority, the DoD must be able to effectively and efficiently prepare joint training audiences in the 2015–2027 time frame.
- **Central Idea:** 1. Revising or creating new joint training processes. 2. Strengthening the Joint Training Global Environment.
- **Status:** Version 1.0 approved August 2007
- **Author:** JTFCB